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## LESSON 4

### NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA

#### Introduction

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<b>Purpose</b>	<p>This lesson provides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>wThe theoretical basis for the development of a national security strategy for the post-Cold War era and an assessment of the impact of that strategy on future warfighting</li><li>wAn assessment of the current national security strategy and the national military strategy by focusing on the key players and their decision making responsibilities at the national level</li></ul>
<b>Importance of Studying National Security Policy</b>	<p>You, as a Marine officer, need to be familiar with national security policy because of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>wThe heightened importance of regional conflicts</li><li>wThe Marine Corps role as a forward-deployed force in the post-Cold War arena</li></ul>
<b>Relationship to Other Instruction</b>	<p>This lesson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>wAdvances and refines the <i>Theory and Nature of War</i> (8801) course concepts concerning a nation's use of force in pursuit of its national interests.</li><li>wProvides a foundation for understanding the employment of military forces in the remainder of the Command and Staff College Distance Education Program (CSCDEP).</li></ul>
<b>Study Time</b>	<p>This lesson, including the issues for consideration, will require about 8 hours of study.</p>

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#### Educational Objectives

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<b>NSS, NMS, and JV 2010</b>	Analyze and understand the interplay between the U.S. National Security Strategy (NSS), U.S. National Military Strategy (NMS), and Joint Vision (JV) 2010.
<b>NSS and NMS</b>	Analyze and understand the relationship between national interests and national strategies (NSS and NMS).
Application of National Power	Assess the potential and actual pursuit of national interests that require integrated application of national power. [JPME Area 1b]
The Future of Joint Military Forces	Assess the potential or actual use of military force in the future joint arena. [JPME Area 1a, 1b]
<b>JPME Areas/ Objectives/Hours (accounting data)</b>	1/a/1.0 1/b/2.0

## Definitions

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**National Security Strategy** The President's National Security Strategy (NSS) documents the development and use of political, economic, and psychological powers of the nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war to secure U.S. national objectives.

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**National Military Strategy** National Military Strategy is a concept (nms) and a document (NMS).

wThe concept (nms) is the art and science of distributing and applying military power to obtain national objectives in peace and war. (JP 1-01)

wThe National Military Strategy document (NMS) documents the military contribution to national security and is mandated by Congress. It is updated periodically to reflect changing domestic and global U.S. interests. The document is usually referred to as the "NMS."

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**Policy** Policy is the art of converting national security strategy and national military strategy into viable and specific courses of actions (what the U.S. intends to do to solve a specific problem).

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**Quadrennial Defense Review** The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) is a review of current and future military needs and contains an important reassessment of an administration's strategic blueprint, the Bottom Up Review. It is also a planning vehicle by which the National Command Authority (NCA) will eventually determine the strategy and force structure requirements for the U.S. military as it proceeds into the 21st century.

The QDR seeks a cohesive and *affordable* plan, one in which the U.S. forces can realistically be sized, equipped, and deployed to meet any contingency including peacekeeping and peace enforcement.

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## Definitions, Continued

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Joint Vision 2010	Joint Vision 2010 (JV 2010) is a "roadmap" identifying the enabling technologies and operational concepts necessary to achieve full spectrum dominance on the future battlefield. Full spectrum dominance in turn leads to decisive operations.
Revolution of Business Affairs	Revolution of Business Affairs (RBA) is the program of improving military efficiency, streamlining Defense Department buying practices, transferring more defense activities to the private sector, and adapting more commercial technologies to military uses to reduce defense expenditures.
Two Major Theaters of War (2 MTW)	Secretary of Defense Cohen argued that the 2 MTW is not a strategy but a "generalization about America's military capability." He saw the 2 MTW as a scenario that envisions America's military forces fighting two midsize wars against two opponents, such as Iraq and North Korea, "nearly simultaneously." As of this writing, the Secretary has acknowledged that the ability to fight 2 MTW remains a priority.

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## Lesson Overview

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### **Era of Cooperation**

The end of the Cold War signaled the end of the U.S. policy of communist containment and ushered in a new global structure with unique problems and characteristics. The Gulf War is a classic example of cooperation. Although Russia was not a member of the coalition, its tacit consent of the use of force against a former ally--Iraq--made it possible for the coalition forces to win the war swiftly and with minimum casualties.

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### **Principles of Strategy**

The NMS and JV 2010 are coordinated products. In principle, the NMS and policy should be in sync with the NSS and U.S. policy should be in sync with the NSS. This is seldom the case.

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### **The QDR**

To a great degree, Secretary Cohen managed to integrate the Revolution of Military Affairs (RMA) with the Revolution of Business Affairs (RBA) through the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) process. The QDR is strategy driven, offering a choice based on actual threats to U.S. national security interests today and projected future threats, given current budgetary constraints and political realities. As a consequence, any strategy must take into account declining resources. The QDR identifies clear choices, trade-offs, and tough choices between alternative military capabilities. Making choices almost certainly will involve some restructuring in which the overall NMS will be altered and combat units will undergo a major revamp.

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## Lesson Overview, Continued

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### Goals of the QDR

The three goals of the QDR are to

- wDeter aggression
- wRespond to a full spectrum of threats
- wExploit the RMA and set in motion an RBA

The goals imply that the concept of a force structure that sustained the United States shortly after the demise of the Soviet Union in late 1989 may have to change. These changes are likely to involve the ability to

- wRespond to a broad spectrum of conflicts
  - wOperate *effectively* and *efficiently* across the full range of military operations
  - wAdapt
  - wBalance capabilities and provide credible deterrence
  - wFight in a multinational environment
  - wConduct extended operations
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## Required Readings

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### *Strategic Level of War Readings*

- *National Security Strategy For a New Century May 97*. National Security Council. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-3 to D-44. As previously stated, this is a political document. When reading it, try to separate the important points from the rhetoric. The NSS outlines the policies the government will use to protect the security of our nation, its people, and its territory.
- *National Military Strategy Shape, respond, Prepare Now--A Military Strategy for a New Era*. Joint Chiefs of Staff. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-45 to D-63. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff uses the NMS to document the strategic direction of the U.S. military. The document is based on the President's NSS.
- The next ten articles were taken from the *Joint Force Quarterly*, Autumn 1996. Published by the Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University.
- Locher, James R., III. "Taking Stock of Goldwater-Nichols." pp. 10 to 17. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-65 to D-71. This article gives important background to the G-NA and examples how the military has become more efficient and successful. Keep in mind that Mr. Locher, as a professional civilian congressional staffer, was concerned with improving DoD administration and management.
- White, John P. "Defense Organization Today." pp. 18-22. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-73 to D-77. This article illuminates the change in roles within the DoD. It also raises the question whether the law helped or hindered the DoD to prepare for threats following the Cold War.
- Jones, David C. "Past Organizational Problems." pp. 23 to 28. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-79 to D-84. This piece is an abridged version of a *New York Times Magazine* article that exhibits how dysfunctional the Joint system was in the early to mid-1980s.

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## Required Readings, Continued

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*Strategic Level of War Readings, continued*

- Author Unknown. "The Chairman as Principal Military Advisor." An Interview with Colin L. Powell, pp. 29 to 36. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-85 to D-92. Colin Powell saw the Cold War, beginning to end, and witnessed the different interactions between the military and Congress.
- Owens, William A. and Blaker, James R. "Overseeing Cross-Service Trade Offs." pp. 37-40. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-93 to D-96. Dubbed as "one of the most consequential aspects of the G-NA," which directs the CJCS to advise the Secretary of Defense. This fact legalizes the basis for the CJCS becoming a key player in the size, design, and structure of the Armed Forces.
- Sheehan, John J. "Next Steps in Joint Force Integration." pp. 41-47. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-97 to D-103. This article focuses on interoperability and efficient uses of the Total Force in the Joint arena.
- Prueher, Joseph W. "Warfighting CINCs in a New Era." pp. 48-52. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-105 to D-109. The G-NA was written to facilitate the warfighting ability of U.S. commanders during the Cold War. Strangely enough this document is still pertinent in this era of three block wars.
- Graves, Howard D. and Snider, Don M. "Emergence of the Joint Officer." pp. 53-57. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-111 to D-115. The article examines the impact of the G-NA on Joint PME, the logical steps in JPME's evolution, and future missions.
- Donley, Michael B. "Prospects for the Military Department." pp. 58-62. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-117 to D-121. Mr. Donley offers areas of the G-NA that need review and possible solutions.
- Nunn, Sam. "Future Trends in Defense Organization." pp. 63-66. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-123 D-126. A post-Cold War challenge is the extensive bureaucracy that has built up and remained despite force reductions.

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## Required Readings, Continued

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*Strategic Level of War Readings, continued*

- Du Bois, Thomas. "The Weinberger Doctrine and the Liberation of Kuwait." No known publisher. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-127 D-147. LtCol Thomas R. Du Bois, USAF, wrote this essay while a student at the Air War College. In his paper, LtCol DuBois takes an indepth review of the six major tests former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger applied in deciding the use of U.S. combat forces abroad. With these six tests, he analyzes the United States Security Council decision making strategy development and its evolution as applied to the Bush Administration's dealing with the Persian Gulf situation.
  - Arnold, Edwin J. "The Use of Military Powers in Pursuit of National Interests," *Parameters*. Carlisle: U.S. Army War College, Spring 1994. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-149 to D-156. This article describes several approaches to the application of military power. They are weighed against checklists and the basic premise of whether to send an overwhelming force or piecemeal the military package.
  - *Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986*, Public Law 99-433. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-157 to D-164. This document provides the command structure of the United States Military, specifically addressing the role of the Chairman of the Joint Staff and the regional Commanders-in-Chief.
  - America's Military: Preparing for Tomorrow." *Joint Vision 2010*. This reading is located immediately following this lesson, pp. D-165 to D-183. Joint Vision 2010 is the theoretical template from which the military will operate during joint operations.
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## For Further Study

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### Supplemental Readings

The readings listed are **not** required. They are provided as recommended sources of additional information about topics in this lesson that may interest you. They will increase your knowledge and augment your understanding of this lesson.

wJoint *Electronic Library*. Internet Web Site: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/>

wJoint Pub 0-2, *Unified Action Armed Forces*, 24 February 1995

wJoint Pub 3-0, *Doctrine For Joint Operations*, 1 February 1995.

wJoint Pub 5-0, *Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations*, 13 April 1995.

wJoint Pub 6-0, *Doctrine for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers*, 30 May 1995.

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## Issues for Consideration

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<b>Evaluation of the Material</b>	<p>wComprehend the basic elements of national and military strategy, including the correlation between ends, ways, and means.</p> <p>wAnalyze and assess the most likely new directions for U.S. national security policy and strategy, including military strategy. Understand the key issues in maritime strategy and expeditionary warfare.</p>
<b>U.S. National Interests</b>	<p>What are the national interests of the U.S. and how do they differ from the national objectives of the U.S.?</p>
<b>U.S. National Objectives</b>	<p>Strategy and policy are directed towards achieving specific objectives. What are the three national objectives as defined in the current NSS (May 1997)?</p>
<b>Interests and Objectives</b>	<p>Interests and objectives form the basis for a national consensus. This consensus provides the authority and legitimacy that allows the President to take such action as he deems necessary to further the nation's objectives.</p> <p>wWhat is the difference between vital and important interests? What interests are vital and what interests are important?</p> <p>wExplain vital and peripheral interests. Does supporting or defending either type of interest involve the use of military force?</p>
<b>Vital Interests</b>	<p>Give four examples of vital U.S. interests.</p>
<b>Weinberger and Powell Doctrines</b>	<p>What are the cornerstones of the Weinberger and Powell doctrines?</p>
<b>Key Elements of the NMS</b>	<p>What are the three key elements of the current National Military Strategy (NMS)?</p>

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## Issues for Consideration, Continued

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NMS	<p>The U.S. National Military Strategy is a process formulated by people working in an organizational framework.</p> <p>wHow do the methods of pursuing objectives change when the threat changes?</p> <p>wThe first unclassified NMS, published in 1992, changed the military strategy from containment to engagement. What caused this change from threat-based strategies to interests-and-capabilities-based strategies?</p>
<b>Regionalism and Globalism</b>	<p>The 1995 NMS stresses that national survival and the Russian threat have become less paramount. Other threats, such as regional insurgencies, terrorism, proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons, and narcotics will receive a great deal more attention.</p> <p>How has regionalism replaced globalism?</p>
<b>Difficulties in Forming Strategy</b>	<p>Why it is becoming increasingly difficult to formulate a cohesive National Military Strategy?</p>
Goldwater-Nichols	<p>What were the main reasons for enacting the Goldwater-Nichols Act (G-NA)? How has the Goldwater-Nichols Act placed clear responsibility for the accomplishment of the missions assigned to commands on the commanders of the combatant commands?</p>